The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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FORTRESS FALL WILL BE FETED BY ALL MALAI

2nd Anniversary of Singapore Capture by Nippon Forces To Be Celebrated

TO COMMEMORATE WEEK

Progress of Military Administration in 2 Years Outlined—Great Advance Made

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHONAN, February 8.—The second anniversary of the capture of Singapore by the Imperial Japanese Forces falls on February 15. Commencing February 11, a large-scale celebration to commemorate the happy event will be held all over Malai. The function will be named "The New-Born Malai Commemorative Week." The third year of the new-born Malai thus augurs well.

Within only 10 days following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Forces started their military administrative activities beginning at Alor Star in Kedah Province. On the day immediately following the fall of Singapore the Military Administration Headquarters was founded there. Previous to this the military administration at various occupied areas in Malai was functioning satisfactorily.

The two years since then have worked wonders. Various tribal units among the native inhabitants of Malai, who were confronted with one another under the traditional British policy of "Divide and Rule," have been awakened to the consciousness of "Asia is One." Their colonial economic setup has been reoriented to a systematic structure of self-sufficiency. The defense of Malai has been strengthened during the intervening period. Efforts for the development of resources have been amply rewarded.

The outline of the progress of the Japanese military administration in Malai for the last two years follows:

1. Administration:

The military administrative areas in Malai now cover 93,000 square kilometers, where 4,250,000 people live, consequent upon the incorporation of the four northern provinces with a total of 38,000 square kilometers and a population of 1,200,000 into Thai territory. One of the characteristic features of the Japanese Military Administration is to bring the Malai areas into one unified administrative whole. Controlled policy is practised on business enterprises, key materials, daily necessities and others. A possible currency inflation following shortage of materials is satisfactorily prevented.

2. Popular Mind:

The Malais now have completely wiped off their reliance upon the Anglo-Americans and severed their relations with them, being intent on their efforts to construct a new East Asia based on common prosperity. All this is due to strenuous efforts on the part of the Japanese Military Administration authorities. The Malais have been given the privilege to take part in their own government. The general public is willing to cooperate with the Japanese officials and people. Even the Chinese residents who used to be self-centered have now changed their attitude and are offering their wholehearted coordination to the Japanese through their economic system, capital and experience. Altogether 1,700 primary schools have reopened and more than 200,000 juveniles are attending school. The Japanese language is taught there. The Shonan Medical College founded in April last year has on its rolls more than 100 native students. The Malacca East Asia Training School is training able native inhabitants selected from various Malai regions, who are destined to be appointed government officials on the spot. At the Senior Normal School at Shonan many Malai school principals and educational inspectors are undergoing Japanese educational training.

3. Industry:

(a). Rice. Malai's self-supply of foodstuffs was only 30 per cent. Of the 900,000 tons of rice required for annual consumption, 600,000 tons came from Thailand and Burma. Following the occupation of the land by the Imperial Japanese Forces, every available bottom had to be transferred to carrying war goods. The consequence, however, was successfully coped with by expand-

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Shipment of Gifts To Nippon Internees In America Arrives

Special

LISBON, February 8.—The first shipment of food and drugs from the Japanese Government for the Japanese nationals interned in the United States arrived at the Tule Lake Relocation Center today, according to a dispatch received here. The shipment reached the United States through neutral channels.

CLIMAX SAID NEAR IN NIKOPOL BATTLE

Soviets in Huge Offensive to Recapture Manganese Producing Center

Indications are that a climax is near in the fighting in Nikopol, a manganese producing area in the southern sector of the Eastern front, as the Soviets turned from the northern front and recommenced offensive against the Dnieper Bend, says a Stockholm dispatch dated February 8 to the Mainichi.

The Germans in defense of Nikopol are staging a furious battle against the Soviets who are seeking to deal a thoroughgoing blow by mobilizing all available arms.

With the Soviets advancing southwest of Zhitomir and the Germans penetrating the Dnieper Bend, the Ukraine presents the most zig-zag front, according to the Mainichi dispatch, which adds that importance is attached to the war situation southwest of Zhitomir.

Americans Lose 25 Planes

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Twenty-five planes were lost by the American air force in the attacks it made on Frankfurt and Pas de Calai in North France on February 8, according to a communique issued by the headquarters of the American 8th Air Force, which follows, as reported in a London dispatch:

"The Flying Fortress corps, in two groups, and under the escort of Lightnings, Thunderbolts, and Mustangs, bombed Frankfurt and Pas de Calai in North France under German occupation, on the morning of February 8.

"The German air force met and attacked the Americans, who lost 12 heavy bombers, one medium bomber, one light bomber, two fighter-bombers, and nine fighters, a total of 25. This is the first time that any long distance fighting Mustang planes of a new model have taken part in attacks on Frankfurt. During the present raid they dived from an height of 30,000 feet and machine-gunned land equipment."

STRIKES DEVELOP IN CHICAGO, KANSAS

600 Truck Drivers Demand Pay Increase

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—A Kansas City dispatch received here today said that hundreds of tons of war materials lay in the docks, warehouses and railroad platforms when 600 truck drivers employed by 41 companies staged a walk-out today protesting against the War Labor Board's refusal to grant them wage increases.

Chicago Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Workers in 36 cast-iron factories in the Chicago area today commenced a strike when they failed to come to a satisfactory agreement with the War Labor Board concerning wage increase, according to a Chicago dispatch.

British Stevedores Strike

Special

LISBON, February 8.—All the stevedores of Grimsby Harbor have gone on strike, according to a Daily Sketch report. The report said that representatives of the union had tried in vain to get them back to work. No cause for the strike was given.

Axis Ties Are Cut

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The Argentine Government yesterday announced the complete suspension of means of communications between its Japanese and German residents with their home countries, a Buenos Aires dispatch disclosed.

THAI ECONOMY IS STABILIZED; OUTPUT GAINS

Increased Taxation and Large-Scale Cotton Production Bolster Domestic Structure

WARTIME SETUP PERFECT

Commodity Prices Being Adjusted in Order to Make Daily Living More Secure

Domei

BANGKOK, February 8.—With the recent increase of government revenue by means of levying taxes on various articles as well as of encouraging the cultivation of cotton on a larger scale in accordance with the self-sufficiency policy adopted in the production of clothing material, the wartime economic structure of Thailand has been greatly stabilized.

Due to the enemy's indiscriminate bombing of Bangkok, the economic activities of the city were somewhat hindered, but with the speedy removal of women and children to rural districts, and with the adoption of emergency relief measures and anti-air raid precautions, peace and order has been quickly restored to the city.

Business hours have also been shortened, with banks and all other financial centers closing at 2 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. as previously. Consequently, stores, amusement houses, and restaurants close much earlier than before.

In an attempt to become self-sufficient in clothing material, the Thai government has been encouraging the increased production of cotton, advising the people on methods of cotton cultivation through radio, newspapers, and pamphlets. In Nakawn Sawun in central Thailand, large-scale cultivation of cotton has been launched successfully, and the harvesting of 60,000 to 70,000 piculs of cotton is expected by the end of February. With other prefectures throughout the country now exerting their utmost in growing cotton, a great increase in production will be realized within this year.

On January 25 government authorities exhorted the people over the radio to leave the crowded cities as soon as possible and to cooperate in the increased production of cotton in rural districts.

In order to increase the government revenue, so as to meet the mounting wartime expenditure which is estimated at 339,000,000 bahts, the government raised taxes at the end of last year. With the issuance of a special ordinance on January 18, unmarried men and women between the ages of 25 and 45 were taxed. As a wartime surcharge, additional taxes have been levied on personal incomes, trade, stamps and entrance fees. In accordance with the new government policy, hotels and restaurants have also been taxed.

Because of a considerable increase in the people's income, as well as of the comparatively low rate of taxes levied on the people in prewar days, the government's new financial policy of increased taxation is not expected to cause hardship.

With regard to the necessities of daily life, commodity prices are being stabilized though the prices of vegetables, fruit and fish have gone up somewhat. The price of gold which rose to 400 bahts per 15 grams at the end of last year, has been lowered due to the government's control policy. At present the price runs between 230 to 240 bahts per 15 grams.

ANGLO-U.S. AIRMEN HIT HOSPITAL TRAIN

Atrocious Act Committed In Italy

Special

BERLIN, February 8.—British and American aircraft made a low-altitude strafing attack on a German hospital train in Italy on Sunday, authoritative sources here revealed today.

Of the train's passengers, consisting of wounded soldiers and an ambulance staff, several were killed.

These sources pointed out that the hospital train could not have been mistaken for any other train because it was clearly marked as such according to international law. Thus, it was clear that the enemy fliers made the attack intentionally, contrary to international law, the authorized quarters declared.

Trainees for Rani of Jhansi Regiment Eager to Come to Grips With Enemies

Special

SHONAN, February 8.—The members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, who are undergoing training here, unanimously voiced their eagerness to come to grips with the enemy when they heard the news of the Indian National Army in action on the Indo-Burmese border. Lieutenant Sathiavathy Thaver, Acting Commandant of the training camp, said, "We are all longing for the hour when we will be able to stand with our brothers and fight the enemy. That is our duty we have sworn to carry out. When we women are ordered to the front we will fight as bravely as our men are now."

Gian Kaur, pretty 19-year old daughter of a wealthy Sikh landlord of Bangkok, stated that she was overjoyed to hear that the Indian National Army was going into action. She added that she would consider it the greatest moment of her life when she would have the privilege of facing the enemy. Khaj ja Bibi, 27-year-old wife of a Muslim businessman who hails from Hydorabad, expressed unbounded enthusiasm over the offensive launched by the Indian National Army. She declared, "Today, tomorrow or anytime, I shall be ready to fight side by side with my brethren for my country's freedom."

KERR'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW WATCHED

Said to Have New Instructions From Churchill to Settle Polish Border Issue

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who recently returned to his post, will take up new negotiations with the Soviet Government in order to settle the status of the refugee Polish regime in London and thereby remove the cause of the present Soviet-British discord, according to the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter. The correspondent said that Kerr had been furnished with special proposals by Prime Minister Winston Churchill for the solution of the Polish problem.

The correspondent described Kerr's negotiations in Moscow as an important development in the long drawn out conflict between London and Moscow. He stated that diplomatic circles in London were looking forward with much tension to February 25, on which date notice can be given for the first time to terminate the British-Polish mutual assistance pact. In this connection, he points out that "the British Government will perhaps make use of this opportunity in order to define its obligations from this treaty."

A few months after the conclusion of this treaty, when the Soviet Union occupied the eastern portion of Poland, it was already declared in the House of Commons that the pact with Poland was directed against Germany, the correspondent stated. Furthermore, attempts were made to interpret the treaty as meaning to guarantee solely Poland's independence but not her territorial integrity. These interpretations, the Dagens Nyheter correspondent described as "diplomatic finesse." He expressed his opinion that Britain would notify the refugee Polish regime of the termination of the pact only after an agreement had been arrived at between London and Moscow and then with Washington as regards compensation to be offered Poland in the west for ceding eastern Polish regions to the Soviet Union.

Trip to U.S. Doubtful

Special

LISBON, February 8.—Polish Prime Minister Stanislav Mikolajczyk's trip to the United States is still doubtful because of the latest events in eastern Europe, informed Polish quarters in London state,

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NEW SERVICE ORGAN IS SLATED FOR JAVA

To Replace the Poetera—Aim Is to Bolster People's War Efforts

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 8.—A new Indonesian Peoples organization called the Java Hoko Kwai, or Java Service Association, will be created on March 1 replacing the Poetera, which has been disbanded and superseded by the improved organ which will bolster wartime livelihood as well as promote the general welfare of local inhabitants.

Under the united and wholehearted efforts of the island's inhabitants, the new organization will exert all its efforts for the successful prosecution of the present war through the full effectuation of the policies of the Japanese Military Administration.

Other cardinal purposes of the new organization include the supervision of service to the Military Administration, bolstering of home defense as well as strengthening of wartime livelihood, and direct relief measures extended to the inhabitants.

It is understood that capable persons of over 14 years of age will be allowed to join the organization.

With headquarters established here, branch organizations will be created respectively in provinces, prefectures, villages and wards.

Special cities as well as Sultanates will come under the category of provinces, while cities will be classified under prefectures and sub-wards under villages.

It was learned that the New Service Association will also have a women's division.

It is recalled that since January 12, Preparatory Committee and directors' meetings have been held to discuss the new organization.

LABOR CORPS ESTABLISHED

Domei

KALGAN February 9.—The Mengchiang Mohammedans Association, which was formed by 50,000 Mongolian Mohammedans during the latter part of January, has established a Labor Service Corps to increase agricultural production in line with the Government's policy of increasing farm crops.

The Association has also dispatched orders to its branches in various parts of the country exhorting the members to exert efforts toward greater production.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, February 10, 1944

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Soviets' Realism

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The decision reached at the 10th session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to grant autonomy to the 16 member Republics has aroused considerable international political repercussions. The Anglo-Americans, putting a perverted interpretation on it, regards the decision as a move calculated to give the Soviets leadership in future international conferences, as an attempt to forestall the United States and Britain in connection with the border issue or as a propaganda intrigue directed against Europe and western Asia. The Anglo-Americans are harassed by a bugbear of their own creation.

The Soviet decision is nothing like an opportunistic step or intrigue of Anglo-American style. It is a step forward toward self-perfection. It is of a piece with the religious freedom granted last year.

Thus it is clear that the latest move is a great step forward for the solution of the race problem and that because of that it is not a plot nor part of a diplomatic offensive. However, what is important is that the Soviet step is, at the same time, one step forward toward its own completion and also the only thing it can do to deal with its increasingly intensifying and fundamentally-sharpening clashes with the United States and Britain. The Soviets can defend themselves in no other way against the United States, whose army will be finally completed in 1944 and whose navy is being prepared with 1945 as the goal, and Britain, which is supported by the United States,

ENEMY ADMITS NETTUNO STAND IS ENDANGERED

Bridgehead Jeopardized by Relentless Drives Launched by Kesselring's Troops

FOE ABANDONS POSITIONS

Anti-Axis Landing Points Blasted; Reich Guns Fire 800 Shots in 15 Minutes

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHANGHAI, February 9.—Anglo-American news sources frankly admit that the anti-Axis forces in the Nettuno area are faced by a grave situation, with their bridgehead there being jeopardized by the relentless attacks by the Reich forces under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, according to information reaching here today.

A Reich war communique issued on February 8 reports that the Germans have smashed the enemy's tough resistance and forced him to abandon his positions.

According to German newspapers, the Reich forces again on February 7 opened a volley of long-distance gunfire on enemy seacraft and landing positions in Nettuno, while the Luftwaffe pounded the foe's positions in Nettuno and Anzio repeatedly.

The ferocity of the German bombardment can be easily gauged by anti-Axis reports which say that the Germans fired over 800 shots in 15 minutes.

The anti-Axis bridgehead in Nettuno is described in enemy reports as 20 miles long and eight miles wide.

Foe Admits Difficulties

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Admitting the difficulties facing the anti-Axis forces in the Nettuno area, Clark Lee, United Press war correspondent, today said that anti-Axis infantry and tank units yesterday fought a desperate defensive battle along the Anzio-Aprilia road, the loss of which would jeopardize the enemy bridgehead.

Continuing, Lee said that part of this vital road was lost to the Germans, who forthwith advanced an artillery unit and opened a fierce bombardment against the anti-Axis landing points in the whole area. Heavy losses were inflicted on the anti-Axis in a hand-to-hand fight and also by German machine-gun and tank fire, Lee concluded.

A high British military representative in Washington is quoted in a United Press dispatch from that city as having offered the excuse that lack of supply and air cover due to bad weather accounted in a large measure for the poor showing by the anti-Axis in Nettuno. He dismissed as premature the view that the anti-Axis forces would be kicked out of their bridgehead.

Concerning the situation in southern Cassino where eight days have passed since the commencement of a major offensive by the United States Fifth army, Nicolson, Reuters war correspondent, reported that the Germans in Cassino City had been greatly reinforced and that the Yanks had barely reached a corner of the city.

British Public Disappointed

Special

LISBON, February 8.—London editorials today reflected growing disappointment over the situation developing around the Anzio bridgehead in Italy, suggesting that perhaps the anti-Axis forces had been overcautious about pushing forward after their initial landings, according to a London dispatch.

Y.S.B. OPENING 3 AGENCIES

All Being Set Up in Sumatra to Cope With Business Demands

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 9.—The Yokohama Specie Bank, sole Japanese bank in Sumatra, has decided to establish three more agencies in the country to meet the increased demands of the growing commercial activities. They will be located in Rhio province, Siantar and in another province.

It is recalled that the Yokohama Specie Bank already has four established branches and six agencies throughout the country, which are contributing immensely toward the financial progress and development of Sumatra.

Netaji Bose Praises Indian Units Active In Arakan Fighting

Domei

X X IN BURMA, February 9.—A telegram of congratulation was dispatched by Subhas Chandra Bose, Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, to the commander of the units which are making a robust advance on the Arakan front in cooperation with the Japanese Forces. The telegram reads: "The Indian National Army and I are proud of the war results scored by the units under your command. I am sure this pride is shared by the Indians the world over who are burning with patriotism. I hope you will accept my congratulations and transmit them to the officers and men under your command."

TRAGEDY AWAITING BRITISHERS IN INDIA

Navy Eagles Blast Enemy Counter-Offensive in South Pacific Front

With the launching of the Japanese offensive against Arakan, the British 14th army under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is now exposed to a serious menace, reports Domei.

In its war communique issued on February 7, Mountbatten's headquarters reluctantly admitted the loss of Taung Bazaar and also admitted the intensification of the Japanese offensive.

Frightened over the seriousness of the situation, the same headquarters in its war communique of February 8 studiously avoided reference to the battle north of Buthidaung and only reported that the anti-Axis forces were tightening their positions near Tiddim on the Chin Hills and conducting positive reconnaisance operations.

Particularly noteworthy, says Domei, is the fact that the anti-Axis news sources, which have been vociferously propagandizing a Mountbatten counter-offensive, have been cowed into frozen silence.

Foe Bleeding Profusely

With the enemy's landing on Cape Gumbi in New Guinea early in January, the marked intensification of his attacks on Rabaul and, more recently, his thrust into the Marshalls at the end of last month, a decisive stage has been entered in the fighting in the South Pacific, says Domei in a review of the progress of the war situation in that area since the New Year.

These enemy counter-drives were attempted on a scale and with tenacity hitherto unseen, the news agency observes.

The Imperial Japanese air, sea and land Units have been successfully meeting the foe and giving him stunning blows at every turn, as is attested by Imperial Headquarters communiques.

In the meantime, it is particularly noteworthy, says Domei, that the Japanese have turned to a positive offensive. On the Indian-Burma border, our Army Units early this month launched a surprise offensive against Buthidaung and the vanguards have already occupied Taung Bazaar.

Our Navy Air Units, on their part, have been raiding enemy positions in New Guinea, on Bougainville and Mono Islands and elsewhere around Rabaul with increasing fierceness and scoring heavily.

In this way, our crack Units under superb, flexible strategy have been making the enemy bleed profusely.

A chronicle of the activities of our Navy Wild Eagles since the opening of February is given by Domei as follows:

In the western New Britain area:

On the morning of February 3, they bombed and machine-gunned small-type enemy vessels around Cape Merkus.

On the morning of February 4, they assaulted an enemy convoy in the Borgen Bay area.

At dawn on February 6, enemy positions on Cape Gloucester were subjected to furious attacks.

On the night of February 6, fierce raids were carried out on enemy positions on Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester.

In the New Guinea area:

On the morning of February 3, enemy transports were surprise-attacked outside Finschhafen port.

On the night of February 6, our Navy Wild Eagles attacked enemy airfields in the Finschhafen sector.

On the same night, enemy trans-

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SPLIT WIDENS BETWEEN U.S., SOVIET RUSSIA

Moscow's Unilateral Action on Frontier Issue Stirs Ire of American Press

ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN ON

Demanding Abrogation by Washington and London of Recent Agreements

Domei

ZURICH, February 8.—Suspicion between the Soviet Union and the United States is steadily widening with the progress of the intensified European struggle.

Those Anglo-American commentators who formerly advocated the threshing out of the fundamental issues between the anti-Axis camp and the Soviet Union are now apparently at the end of their patience for they are even urging that Washington and London should serve upon Moscow a note of abrogation of the Moscow and Teheran agreements. To what extent such a view reflects the opinions of the United States and British Governments remains to be seen.

A special dispatch from New York to the London Daily Mail reports that, as soon as the Soviet Communist organ Pravda published its bombshell article on "A Rumor in Cairo," the Isolationists in the United States clapped their hands in delight and the Hearst newspapers came out with a broadside of editorials attacking the Soviet Union and paying court to Britain. In the event of a difference of opinion within the anti-Axis camp or any antagonism, they said, the United States would always be on the side of Britain because of the common political and economic interests linking the two countries.

Hull Lost Face

The American proposal to mediate in the dispute over the Polish border issue had been regarded as a touchstone to try the efficacy of the four-Power Moscow declaration but as a result of the flat rejection of the United States proposal by the Soviet Government, Secretary of State Cordell Hull completely lost face. The Observer, organ of the British Foreign Office, commented: "The Soviet-Polish dispute is no longer a mere border issue but has already turned into a touchstone to ascertain the nature of the anti-Axis alliance outside the battlefield. Should the rights of the Polish people be disregarded and the refugee regime repudiated, we must frankly state that the Moscow and Teheran declarations would be reduced to mere scraps of paper. Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, and the British Government should follow in the footsteps of the late Prime Minister Viscount H. J. Palmerston and notify the Soviet Government without further ado that the Moscow and Teheran agreements are null and void."

The National Zeitung in its editorial for February 5 headed: "Lack of General Understanding" took up the frenzied counter-offensive of the Americans in the Pacific theater of war, declaring:

"Both the United States and British Governments are required to dispose of the European and Pacific wars at the same time, or else the Soviet Government would gain a free hand in Europe while the United States and British Governments would continue to be burdened with the Pacific war, which would compel them to accept any terms the Soviet Union chooses to dictate."

The same paper pointed out the discrepancy in the interpretation of the Atlantic Charter among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and declared that while the United States and British Governments were claiming the independence of the three Baltic States the Soviet Government was taking the view that it was the best solution of the issue for the three Baltic States to join the Soviet Union, the "freest confederation of nations in the world."

Trip Abandoned

A London dispatch to the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reports that Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the exiled Polish government in London, has dropped his plan of visiting Washington out of consideration for the fourth-term chances of President Roosevelt in view of the delicate political situation over Soviet-Polish border issue. In the

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

FILIPINOS BUILDING STRONG WAR SETUP

National Assembly Plays Big Role in Realizing Centralized Administration

Domei

MANILA, February 8.—With the approval of the emergency declaration bill, which will bolster the legislative power of the government, and of the Philippine Central Bank bill by the National Assembly, which went into recess on February 2 after a 60-day session, the structure of the Republic of the Philippines will be greatly strengthened.

In the course of the plenary session of the National Assembly, 280 bills were submitted of which 60 were approved. The bills approved by the Assembly were all closely related with practical measures for strengthening the wartime domestic structure.

The emergency declaration bill which was passed on the last day of the session, closely resembles the general mobilization measure adopted in Japan. By this bill the President has been invested with greater legislative powers. Thus, a strong government supported by the people has been set up—a government which will deal efficiently with all complicated wartime issues.

With the establishment of the Central Bank, the foundation of the Republic will become economically consolidated.

In pre-war days, the National Assembly which was divided into two Houses, was wont to sit for more than 100 days and dealt with only 10 per cent of the 400 to 500 bills introduced to the House. The speedy procedure of the last session must be ascribed to Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Assembly, as well as to the united enthusiasm of the members of the Assembly.

The fact that the President's recommendation for an improvement of the administrative organ, increase of government revenue, increased production, and an improvement of communication facilities, was accepted by the Assembly, attests to the ardent support given the Government by the representatives of the people.

With the further permeation of a strong centralized administration throughout the archipelago, the domestic structure of the Philippines will be greatly strengthened.

Split Widens Between U.S., Soviet Russia

(Continued From Page 1)

refugee regime circles, on the other hand, gloom prevails that as a result of the appointment of Alexander Korneichuk, leader of the anti-refugee regime elements, as Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Ukraine Republic, the settlement of the dispute has become even more difficult than before.

A press report from New York says that the Hearst papers are continuing their anti-Soviet propaganda offensive. The Daily Mirror has pointed out that the United States Government since the outbreak of war has supplied the Soviet Union with materials amounting to $4.000,000,000 gratis, attacked the ingratitude of the Soviets and demanded effective return for what the United States has done for them. The Journal-American reports that the anti-Soviet Senator Albert Chandler and other members of the Senate are supporting the proposal of the Hearst papers. In regard to the discrepancy in the war aims of the United States and the Soviet Union, the New York Times in its editorial today is expressing the following strong opinion:

"Already three months have gone by since the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States held a conference at Moscow and agreed upon a plan to cooperate with Chungking and to maintain close contact with each other in the pursuit of strategic and political aims in war and peace. In the Moscow declaration it is pledged that the four Powers shall work jointly for the prosecution of war and that peace-loving nations, large and small, shall establish a general international structure upon the basis of sovereign rights and equality, a committee being appointed for the enforcement of the plan.

"The Soviet Government, notwithstanding, is refusing to carry out the plan agreed upon at Moscow so far as Eastern Europe is concerned and is seeking to dispose of European problems in an arbitrary and wholly unilateral manner. In regard to the Polish issue, or to the question of the three Baltic States, the Soviets are refusing utterly to refer to the committee appointed for the settlement of these problems. They have declined even the offers of the United States and British Governments to mediate in the border issue, enabling the three Powers to discuss the matter together.

"The Soviet Government has appointed its henchman as the Foreign Commissar of the Ukrainian Republic, while his wife has concluded an alliance between the Soviet Union and Poland as president of the Polish Patriotic League. Even President Roosevelt is saying that he finds it difficult to understand the recent methods of the Soviet Government. It is time, therefore, to ask the Soviet Government whether it considers the Moscow agreement still in effect. The overwhelming majority of the American people welcomed the conclusion of the agreement as having laid the foundation for cooperation among the three Powers and were ready to cooperate with the Soviets with perfect trust in their integrity."

U.S. Navy Announces Loss of 2 Submarines Operating in Pacific

By Arrangement With the Asahi

LISBON, February 8.—The United States Navy Department announced today that two American submarines, the Cisco and the S 44, have been lost, according to a dispatch received here from Washington. The Navy Department stated that the two submarines, which have been operating in the Pacific Ocean area, failed to return to their base on schedule and, therefore, are considered to have been lost.

Fortress Fall Will Be Feted By All Malai

(Continued From Page 1)

ing arable lands, increasing the harvest per acre through improvements in technique and increasing the production of substitute foodstuffs.

These measures produced satisfactory results, for last year, the area under the cultivation of rice and substitute foodstuffs had increased X X and X X acres, respectively, guaranteeing increases of X X tons and X X tons, respectively, in the production of rice and substitutes, and reducing rice imports to X per cent of the figure for 1942.

Still further efforts are being made for increased production of foodstuffs. These efforts include the transfer of non-urgent and surplus labor to food production, the utilization of idle lands and the opening of jungles. A complete transformation is expected to come over Malai's industry.

(b). Mining. Every one knows the immeasurable contribution being made to the expansion of our aircraft industry by Malai's bauxite. As for tin, Malai's production of which was the largest in the world, and other minerals, the greater part of the mining facilities has now been restored.

(c). Manufacturing Industries. Malai had no manufacturing industry to speak of. In view of the fact that the attainment of self-sufficiency inexorably demands the development of manufacturing industries, the Japanese Military Administration promptly conducted measures for the production of local needs and the utilization of surplus products. Thanks to these measures, it is now possible to manufacture paper and clothing from fiber. Again, it is now possible to turn out locally batteries, electric bulbs, tyres, carbite, drums, etc. Malai's manufacturing industries, thus, are assured of a bright future.

(d). Control of Rubber Production. In view of the importance of this commodity as one of the defense resources, and for the maintenance of economic superiority after the war, the authorities are adopting a policy of increasing production. Under this policy, control is exercised over the existing rubber plantations. In order to stabilize popular livelihood, rubber plantations under native ownership are being steadily bought up. Shipments to Japan have already exceeded the scheduled volume. In November last year, the Malai Rubber Control Association was established to manage plantations, to guide and control people engaged in collection.

4. Traffic:

Most of the railways destroyed by the ravages of the war have been restored. The volume of railway traffic up to the end of last year was X X passengers and X X tons of freight. Any shortage of railway traffic capacity is to be filled by automobiles.

As for shipping, which is probably the most important means of communication for Malai, the Southern Navigation Company was established in March last year, which has been operating X X ships aggregating X X tons. In January this year, the Malai Shipping Association was formed comprising various associations in widely scattered areas, including Sumatra.

Local shipbuilding is thriving. There are X dockyards equipped for mass production, and ship after ship is being launched. Not only so, but it is now possible to fill locally the greater half of the demand for engines.

5. Finance:

The Military Administration's accounts in the early period depended on loans from the temporary munitions fund but these were returned as early as the latter part of 1942. With the stress being laid on the three great goals of the Military Administration, the stage of self-maintenance was reached. The tax system of the British days has been gradually reformed and adjusted, starting with the abolition of the opium monopoly system in March, 1942 and at the present the structure is formed by taxes on income, inheritance, stamps, alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, transactions, and mining.

6. Money market:

In April, 1943, the Southern Regions Development Bank note was switched over to military notes and since then the Southern Development notes have been serving in the role of central bank notes and with this as the core the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Kanan Bank started making loans and the liquidation of the six British, two American, and two Chinese banks made good progress. The authorities are controlling the money market and absorbing purchasing power by encouraging savings and issuing bonds.

7. Future tendency:

In order to turn everything into war power out of the stage of revival and adjustment and drive forward in self-sufficiency and defense actively and independently, the Military Administration, which is now complete in organization and personnel will also take advantage of its geographically favorable position and push the following points: a) The maintenance of peace and order and the priority distribution of materials contributing to the smooth operation of transport and others. b) The propelling of local self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and fiber. c) The distribution of labor with the greatest stress laid on production and the scattering of the population. d) The prevention of inflation. e) The propelling of production with Chinese and native inhabitant cooperation.

PRESSURE ON SPAIN SAID 'TERRORISTIC'

Difficulties of Second Front Motivated Enemy's Action, Says La Vanguardia

Special

MANILA, February 7.—Describing the Anglo-American attitude toward Spain as "terroristic rather than threatening," the Spanish evening paper, La Vanguardia, today said, "The British and United States political as well as economic pressure on Spain, backed by military force, abruptly reached a new climax since Argentina was forced to surrender her neutral policy."

It is recalled that on January 28, just two days after the Argentine capitulation to anti-Axis pressure, the United States forced Argentina to halt oil shipments to Spain, while Anglo-American oil consignments were also prohibited on the same day thereby detaining Argentine and Spanish ships navigating in the Atlantic. The paper added, "The threat behind the oil blockade is all too obvious since Spain has not a drop of oil at home or in her colonies. It is evident that the pressure on Spain is precipitated by a strategical necessity rather then a preventive measure to check the flow of so-called contraband goods to Germany. The insurmountable difficulties in the establishment of a second front undoubtedly were the prime motive force in attempting to drag Spain into the war."

Pointing out that the Spanish Government reiterated its determination to defend its neutrality even by a resort to arms, La Vanguardia warned, however, "The Anglo-Americans would not hesitate to use any foul means to achieve their end even though such may be repugnant to all sense of international honor or dignity.

Tragedy Awaiting Britishers in India

(Continued From Page 1)

ports were attacked in the strait between New Guinea and New Britain.

In the Bougainville Island area:

On the afternoon of February 3, enemy transports were raided on the sea south of Bougainville Island.

At dusk on February 4, raids were carried out on enemy airfields on Mono Island and on Cape Torokina.

Between the small hours of February 5 and dawn on February 6, more raids were carried out on enemy airfields on Mono Island.

On the night of February 6, enemy airfields on Cape Torokina were again raided.

In the Indian Ocean area:

On the night of February 4, Chatrapur in Bengal Bay was raided.

On the night of February 5, Cuttaconda in Bengal Bay was attacked.

Hermann Night Fighters Deaden Effect Of Anti-Axis Horror Raids on Reich Cities

Special

BERLIN, February 8.—The powerful single-engined German night-fighters designed by Colonel Hajo Hermann, which have been in effective use since last autumn, are generally known as Hermann Fighters. It was in the summer of 1943, following a number of mass attacks by British squadrons on German towns, that the plan to meet enemy bomber formations over the target area with large formations of these night fighters gained ground.

These powerful planes were employed for the first time in large numbers over Hamburg. These planes also weakened the effect of the large-scale British attacks on Berlin in August and September.

The Hermann Fighter are of a type similar to the Messerschmitt 109's and Focke Wulf 190's. The pilots must undergo very careful training, for great risks are involved in taking off and landing in these planes at night.

Weather conditions, especially in winter, are also a handicap, as single-seater fighters must do without any of the advantages enjoyed by the twin-engined type, which can be flown blind.

DETERMINATION TO ASSIST LAUREL VOICED BY SANTOS

P.I. Inland Commissioner Declares Moros Cooperating With Filipinos

Domei

DAVAO, February 8.—Paulino Santos, the newly appointed commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu Islands, in an interview upon his arrival here, declared, "I am determined to do everything in my power to attain the objective of the new Administration." He added, "Mindanao and Sulu Islands will perform their part in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Commenting on collaboration, Santos pointed out that the Moro tribes were cooperating with the Filipinos in various undertakings in Mindanao. He said, "They should be given a chance to rise. Moro governors should be appointed." He asserted. "The Americans discriminated against the Moros as heathens."

Santos declared, "But the Japanese are working for their advancement as an Asiatic people. Such a broadminded policy of the Japanese people is thoroughly understood and everyone is actively taking part in the construction of the new Philippines."

Queried as to the progress in Koronadal valley colonization of which Santos is head as new commissioner, he said, "The settlement has almost attained complete self sufficiency." He declared however that "for further development in Mindanao it is necessary to obtain technical assistance from Japan." "In other words," Santos added, "we must proceed on the spirit of Japanese-Philippine co-existence and co-prosperity."

Kerr's Activities In Moscow Watched

(Continued From Page 1)

according to a dispatch received here. Mikolajczyk was quoted as saying that should the trip materialize it would be kept within the limited frame of a visit to Washington. He said that he would avoid coming in contact with Polish groups residing in the United States.

Meanwhile, informed quarters pointed out that Mikolajczyk might be delaying his trip in an effort to avoid a step which could embarass American President Franklin Roosevelt's re-election chances, recalling the recent anti-Roosevelt actions taken by some Polish groups in the United States

Meantime, informed Polish quarters in London refuted as totally unfounded the reports that the Polish Government in exile might be reorganized with the admission of Poles favorably regarded by Moscow. While official Polish circles refrained from commenting on the appointment of Korneitchuk as Foreign Affairs Commissar of the Ukraine Republic quarters close to official circles regarded it as another anti-Polish-Moscow move on the diplomatic checkerboard, recalling that the newly appointed commissar was responsible for the violent anti-Polish press campaign which culminated in the break of Soviet-Polish relations. In this light these circles expected anti-Polish propaganda originating in the Ukraine to increase still more.

Fascist Press Secretary

Special

LISBON, February 8.—Journalist Guilio Beendetti was appointed Secretary-General of the Fascist Press Syndicate by the Italian Minister of Education, according to a report from Milan.

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EXCHANGE SYSTEM SET BETWEEN JAVA, SUMATRA

Also Decided for North Borneo By Malai Administration; Functioning March 1

Domei

SHONAN, February 8.—The Post Office Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, will open a postal money order exchange system between Sumatra, Java, and North Borneo beginning March 1.

Ordinary money orders will be handled by which a permit of the Military Administration will be required for the maximum of $500. However, no permits are necessary for remittances less than $30.

It is understood that the rate of exchange between various regions will be equal.

YOKOSUKA, KURE STATIONS HOLD FUNERAL SERVICES

Rear-Adm. Sato, Capt. Takahashi Are Among Heroes Honored Together With Civilians

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Enjiro Sato and other naval officers and men who had gallantly given their lives in the War of Greater East Asia were solemnized on Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The services which were held according to Buddhist rites were attended by Admiral Zengo Yoshida on behalf of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, other officers, bereaved families and many other notables. The ashes of the heroes were then taken to their respective homes.

Meanwhile, the Kure Naval Station held joint funeral services for the late Captain Kakuichi Takahashi and other naval officers and men as well as civilians attached to the Kure Naval Station, who had gallantly fought and died in the current War, at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, according to Buddhist rites.

The rites were attended by Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

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STIFF OPPOSITION AWAITS ROOSEVELT

4th Term Election Would Put Him in Same Shoes as Wilson After World War I

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—A very thorny path awaits President Roosevelt if he is elected to a fourth term. A Washington dispatch reaching here reports that a fourth term election of Roosevelt now forms the center of topics in American political circles. Arthur Krock, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times, who knows the ins and outs of the American political circles, said:

"Roosevelt bids fair to be elected President four times. However, in such an event, there will be an unprecedented political confrontation between Congress and the President. In the election of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives the Republicans are very likely to emerge victorious. If the anti-Government Democrats join them, Congress will be dominated by the anti-Roosevelt elements. If so, President Roosevelt will be placed in the same awkward position as President Wilson after World War I, presaging the greatest crisis in the American constitutional history."

MANCHOUKUO STUDENTS TO ENTER SCHOOLS HERE

Party of 100 Headed by Koga Leaves for Tokyo; Send-Off Ceremony Held

Domei

HSINKING, February 9.—In order to prepare themselves for Government positions, a party of 100 students accompanied by Shigetoshi Koga, school inspector of the Educational Ministry left here today for Tokyo to study in the governmental schools in Japan.

The schools where the students will be enrolled include higher normal, high school, higher commercial, higher technical, pharmaceutical, higher agricultural, forestry, fisheries, foreign language schools and preparatory course school for college.

Duke of Alba May Quit

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to Britain has returned in a hurry to Madrid as the situation between Spain and Britain becomes aggravated. U.P. reports from London indicate that he is likely to resign at an early date as a consequence of the recent action of the Spanish Government in declaring the policy of strict neutrality.

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JAVA SEEN GEARED FOR WARTIME TASK

Domestic Setup Boosted By Central Council

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 7.—With the strengthening of national defense, the invigoration of anti-espionage operations, and the expansion of foodstuff productivity, as decided at the plenary session of the Central Administrative Council of Java which convened for five consecutive days from January 30, Java will play a prominent role as a vital defense base in the prosecution of the current war.

In the course of the session of the Central Administrative Council presided over by Dr. I. R. Soekarno, Chairman of the Council, the aforementioned practical measures were decided upon in answer to the request of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces to contrive plans for strengthening the wartime national structure.

These imminent measures will be put into practice through the efforts of the People's National Service Association which is to be inaugurated on March 1. It goes without saying that Java's abundant natural and manpower resources will be fully utilized, so that Java will be able to discharge its weighty mission most efficiently.

F.D.R. Makes Gesture

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—In a farcical gesture for Chungking appeasement American President Franklin Roosevelt today signed an act repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act, it is reported from Washington. Following the signing, Roosevelt issued a proclamation stating that the annual Chinese immigration quota had been fixed at 105.

Hashimoto Named President

Keizaburo Hashimoto, president of the Japan Oil Company, on Wednesday was elected chairman of the Board of Directors, as a result of its reorganization adopted at its general shareholders' meeting the same day. Masakichi Mizuta, vice-president, was elected president.

Lifts Ban on Rice Sales

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 8.—In view of the appropriate quantity and favorable situation of rice production, the restriction on purchasing and selling of rice in South Borneo was lifted as from February 5. It is recalled that the restriction was placed on the purchasing and selling of rice last August.

ANTI-AXIS INCREASES PRESSURE ON TURKS

Attempt to Make Turkey Drop Neutrality; Reich Envoy von Papen Is Active

Special

LISBON, February 8.—Anti-Axis diplomatic pressure on Turkey aimed at forcing her to drop neutrality has been substantially increased recently, and has resulted in a dramatic diplomatic tug-of-war in Ankara with German Ambassador Baron Fritz von Papen striving to keep Turkey away from the anti-Axis camp, Cairo dispatches said today.

The inability of the anti-Axis forces to make headway in the Nettuno beachhead in Italy has not helped matters for the anti-Axis, it was added.

The dispatches quoted Cairo quarters as saying that a Turkish decision was difficult because Moscow's attitude to a possible Turkish drive northward through Bulgaria was still vague.

It was pointed out that Bulgaria has never yet taken up arms against the Soviets despite her Government's pro-Axis leanings and that the Soviet Minister continues to maintain residence in Sofia.

The same quarters said that although the Anglo-American air forces continue to bomb Bulgaria without comment from Moscow, the Turks argue that that is no guarantee that if the Turkish forces attack the Bulgarian Army the Soviets will not denounce the Turks for killing and wounding their southern Slav brothers.

Soldiers Receive Letters

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 8.—Indonesian school children in Bodjo Negoro Province have sent more than 400 letters written in "katakana" and "kanji" to soldiers serving at the front line. Most of the letters penned by little tots contained words of encouragement and praise for the soldiers. Some letters revealed the spirit and determination of the younger generation to serve in the defense of their country.

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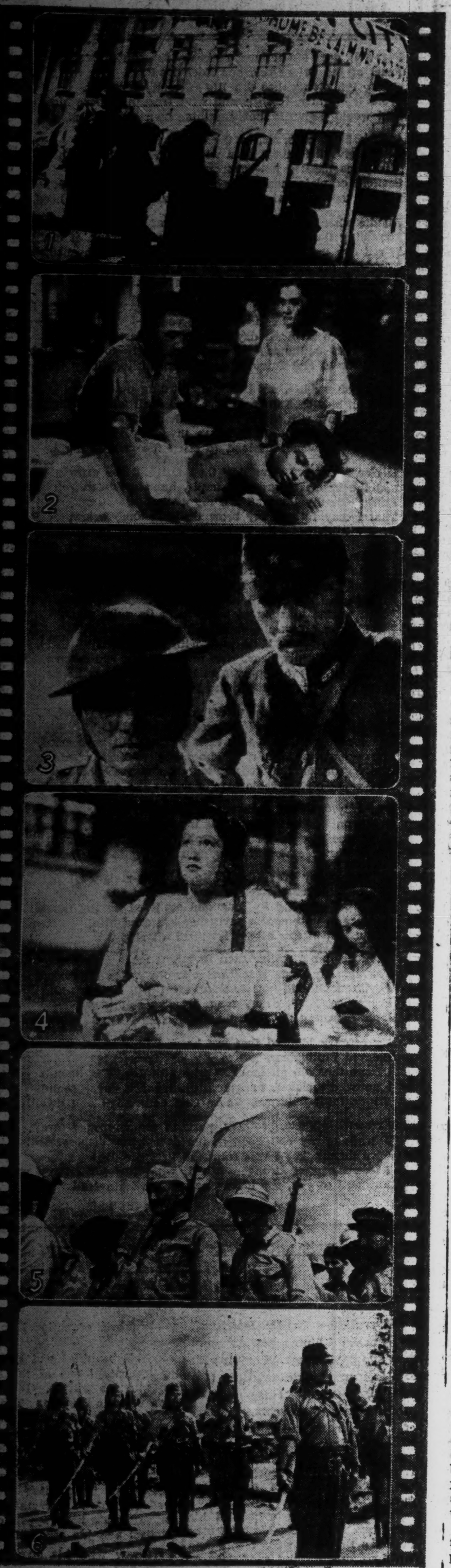
Amity Through Film



Dramatic moments from "Ano Hata O Ute" (Smite That Flag): (1) Yankee troops evacuate Manila after declaring the Philippine capital as open city. (2) A Japanese soldier helps Tony to recover from his injury. (3) Captain Gomez is told by the Japanese Commander that he is an Oriental, he should be working to rebuild East Asia together with other Asiatics. (4) Mrs. Gomez praying for the safety of her husband. (5) Wainwright surrenders. (6) Corregidor falls and the victorious Japanese soldiers pay homage in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD SET

To Be Established in Transportation, Communications Ministry

Considering the importance of shipping protection and homeland defense, the Government has decided to re-establish the Lighthouse Board, which was abolished in September 1925, in the Transportation and Communications Ministry, it was decided at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. Necessary preparations will be pushed so that the Lighthouse Board may be established at Yokohama shortly.

Official business concerning lighthouses has hitherto been looked after by the Marine Affairs Board since December, 1941. Alive to the growing importance of affairs connected with lighthouses, the Government has decided to revive the Lighthouse Board to be placed under direct control of the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

DEFENSE CORPS LAUDED

78 Units Attached to Schools, Hospitals and Factories Commended

A ceremony commending 78 special defense corps attached to schools, hospitals, and factories in recognition of their superior discipline, training, and complete defense equipment was observed at the grand hall of the Metropolitan Police Board on Tuesday.

After the address by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, the attendants renewed their determination to exert their utmost in defending the Metropolis against the enemy air raids.

TOHO FILM DEPICTS PHILIPPINE BATTLES

Photoplay Stresses Awakening Of Oriental Spirit in Filipinos Through War

A brief glimpse of things to come in the world of international motion picture production and eloquent testimony of the progress already made in the sphere of cultural cooperation among the nations of Greater East Asia are given in a film recently completed by the Toho Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha, in collaboration with the Filipino studios, featuring such well-known Japanese and Filipino stars as Denjiro Ohkochi, Seizaburo Kawazu, Ichiro Tsukida, Jun Maki, Leopoldo Salcedo, Fernando Pau, Angel Esmeralda, Ricardo Passion, Norma Blancafler and Rosa Aguirre.

The picture, "Ano Hata O Ute" (Smite That Flag), will have a simultaneous showing at 13 theaters in Tokyo, and 60 throughout Japan, beginning today.

For the men responsible for this epoch production, especially the director and producer, this screen masterpiece represents the climax of many years' experience in the motion picture field. It is one of the foremost productions undertaken by Japanese producers since New Earth which was made in conjunction with the German motion picture people.

Press Section Cooperates

Produced with the cooperation of the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, this epic photoplay is the Toho studios' most ambitious undertaking since the filming of "The Sea Battles off Hawaii and Malai." In it, the Toho people have attempted to reproduce faithfully and dramatically the erasure of the American outpost of aggression in East Asia through the thrilling scenes portraying the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. It also brings out vividly the awakening of the Filipinos as true Asiatics.

The picture overcomes successfully the language problem by adopting Japanese, Tagalog and English tongues with super-imposed titles in Japanese where the Tagalog and English are used. So skillfully has the producer handled this question, there is no difficulty in following the development of the story as it is unfolded on the screen.

Throughout the picture thousands of American prisoners of war are employed most successfully in bringing out the details of their successive defeats and the final surrender of Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, commander-in-chief of the USAFFE.

The picture took almost two years to complete with a staff over 70 actors and technicians going over to the Philippines. Most of the scenes were taken in the actual localities in the Philippines, thus adding realism to an already splendid story.

After its initial showing in Japan, the picture will be screened in the Philippines and other points in the Southern Regions through the Eiga Haikyusha.

The story opens with the happenings in Manila on December 8, 1941, when war was declared against the United States and Britain by Japan.

In the family of Gomez a poignant farewell takes place as Andres bids goodbye to his parents and his young wife. Similarly, in the home of Andres' comrade, Lieutenant Mariano Garcia, goodbyes are said between parents and son, while young Tony begs his brother to be sure to bring back for him a souvenir from the battlefield.

The men are off to help the U.S. forces stem the tide of the fast approaching Japanese soldiers.

Leaflets Are Dropped

As Tony and his playmates stand at the roadside waving a last farewell to their elder brothers, a plane soars overhead sending down a shower of fluttering leaflets. One settles on the branch of a tree just above Tony's head, and forgetful of the passing army trucks he dashes to get it. A fearful scream issues from the lips of his small friends, and Tony is left lying by the roadside, an ever-widening pool of blood forming about his helpless body.

In spite of their frantic efforts, the combined U.S. and Filipino forces are gradually pushed back farther into the hills. Manila is occupied by the Japanese, and Japanese sentries pace its thoroughfares. One is given night duty near where Tony lives.

While he paces up and down, every nerve alert, suddenly muffled shouts come to his sensitive ears. He rushes to the spot from where the sounds emanated in time to prevent a house from being ransacked.

Next day, when he passes through the same district, he is seen by a group of children who peer at him through the fence. Among them are the two small boys whose home he had protected the night before. After a whispered debate as to the safety of showing themselves, suddenly the smaller boy dashes out to the soldier and with a bow and a friendly smile puts out his hand, at the same time politely proferring his thanks for the night before.

The soldier turns around with a smile, and is soon surrounded by the group of admiring children.

While he is busily replying to all the queries put to him, suddenly he notices a small wistful figure sitting in a wheel-chair on the porch of a neighboring house. To his question the children in one breath explain that Tony had once been their leader, the most active among them at sports, but now he was doomed to sit and watch others play.

The soldier makes his way through the children and approaches Tony's house. With a smile he looks up at Tony and asks, "May I come up, Tony?" Answered with an eager assent, the soldier climbs the porch.

With pity in his heart but with a cheerful smile on his lips, the soldier tells the small boy. "I have a brother just like you in Japan." Trying bravely to keep his lips from trembling, Tony haltingly asks. "Is he—is he also a cripple?" "Yes," the soldier replies shortly.

The friendship between the two, the bronzed Japanese soldier and the frail Filipino boy, ripens daily until finally the last suspicions harbored by Tony's mother has melted away under the kindness and gentleness of this stranger.

While Tony is basking in the sunshine of this friendship, his brother is undergoing the rigors of severe battles. Not till then had Mariano's eyes been opened to the true state of affairs but now it was borne in upon him that he and his Filipino comrades were but mere chattel to the Americans. In his efforts to protect his men he incurs the enmity of his superiors. He is sent out on a scouting expedition in the course of which he is deliberately shot in cold blood by his treacherous masters.

Captain Gomez Captured

In the meanwhile Captain Gomez, together with his men, has been captured by the Japanese. Little by little the kind treatment wins him over until at last he is convinced of the folly of his past actions in taking up arms against fellow-Asiatics. Risking his life amidst a hail of bullets and shells, he sends out an appeal to his comrades on the American side.

After cogitating on Tony's sad plight, the soldier comes to the conclusion that perhaps the skill of Japanese science might be able to do something for the lad. Tony is brought to the Army hospital where the surgeon, with a shake of his head, tells Tony's mother that a major operation will be necessary.

With the soldier constantly at his bedside, Tony comes through the fight. After the period of convalescence, the soldier sets to work to help Tony regain the use of his legs. Gently he admonishes Tony that a man must never give up when the latter collapses and breaks into tears at the apparent futility of his efforts.

The day comes when the soldier must join his battalion. The attack on Corregidor is imminent. Now almost one of the Garcia family, his going is received with tearful protests on the part of Tony and a silent prayer on the part of Tony's mother.

Bravely striving to keep back his tears, Tony is wheeled out again to the same roadside, this time to bid Godspeed to the Japanese soldiers. As the figure of his hero and benefactor becomes smaller and smaller—all unconscious of his actions—he stands up in his chair and takes a few tottering steps. Upheld by the single idea that he must follow, the lad slowly makes his halting way along the road.

Corregidor is captured, and Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, erstwhile Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Philippines, submits to the ignomy of unconditional surrender. A new era begins for the Filipinos.

And thus the story ends.

It is to be hoped that more such pictures will be produced in the near future. The histrionic ability of the Filipino actors and actresses is given ample scope in this stirring film and awakens one's interest as to what other talent the Philippines may have hidden.

Nippon-P.I. Photoplay Will Be Presented To President Laurel

A complete set of the film "Ano Hata o Ute," a Toho super-production, is to be personally presented to President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of Philippines by Hideo Shibusawa, president of the Toho Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha, as a souvenir of the first Japanese-Philippine motion picture. Mr. Shibusawa is expected to leave here shortly for Manila.

Teikoku Aircraft Founded

The Teikoku Gold Production Company, in line with its change-over from gold production to aircraft production activities, has decided to alter its name to the Teikoku Aircraft Industry.

LABOR MOBILIZATION TO BE SYSTEMIZED

Consultation Council and Headquarters Formed Under Governor Odachi

To perfect the system of mobilizing labor, hitherto conducted by the Federation for National Service through Commerce, the Dai Nippon Women's Association, Youths Corps and various other organizations, a central council and headquarters are to be formally established on February 14, according to Domei.

Under the present scheme, some 10,000 persons volunteer daily through the Federation for National Service through Commerce, between 5,000 to 10,000 through the Dai Nippon Women's Association and 5,000 to 6,000 through Youths Corps. Although plenty of labor is available, the distribution has not been entirely satisfactory.

According to the new method those applying through the Federation for National Service through Commerce, the Women's Association or through Youths Corps are to be sent to permanent establishments while those through local organizations are to be directed to aid temporary enterprises.

The council and its headquarters are to be headed by the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Shigeo Odachi who will be assisted by Deputy-Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura. Many prominent officials from the Metropolitan Police Board and Army and Navy officers will act as councillors.

In the meantime the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Federation for National Service through Labor was observed in a fitting ceremony at Hibiya Park at 2 p.m. Tuesday, attended by some 2,000 delegates from 89 branches throughout Tokyo.

On the occasion, the inaugural ceremony of the Labor Corps, which is to cooperate in the defense of Tokyo Metropolis, was observed. During the ceremony, Yoshitomo Susukida, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, presented the banner to the new organization. After a march-past by the Corps, their members read a pledge.

The Corps then marched to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace where they shouted Banzai.

TO BOOST FIBER OUTPUT

Malai Aims at Self-Sufficiency in Clothing Materials

Special

SHONAN, February 7.—The Malai Military Administration today announced the basic measures for increased production of fibrous clothing materials in the region.

Aiming at the self-sufficiency of clothing materials in Malai within three years beginning this year, the new measure calls for the increased production chiefly of ramie up to a quantity sufficient to ensure the minimum supply for the native inhabitants.

Other kinds of fiber covered by the new measure are cotton and silk obtained from wild silkworms.

Tada Given Munitions Post

Rear-Admiral Rikizo Tada has been appointed head of the Second Bureau of the General Direction of Aircraft Ordnance in the Munitions Ministry, according to a Cabinet order issued Wednesday.

Rizal's Impressions Of Japan

(Continued From Page 4)

impressed him deeply. Years thereafter Dr. Rizal remembered his days in Japan. To prove this assertion, it is interesting to note that a year after his brief sojourn in this country he wrote "Two Eastern Fables" which show clearly his characteristically Oriental ideas. And again in the field of Bagumbayan, he faced the glorious death of a martyr and of a hero with the courage and spirit of a samurai.

TO ENTER TRAINING SCHOOL

Malai Youths Get Chance to Study In Japan

Special

JOHORE BHARU, February 7.—Jalil Ariffin and Ibrahim Mohamud, two Malai youths here, have been selected by the authorities to be sent to the Malacca training school for advanced studies prior to being picked for study in Japan.

Jalil is an 18-year-old Malai school teacher, while Ibrahim, also of the same age, acts as an interpreter in the General Affairs Department of the local administration.

It is understood that they will undergo a three-month course at the training together with 14 other candidates, and that the most suitable ones will be chosen and sent to Japan for higher educational studies at the Government's expense.

The invitation for the students to go to Japan has been extended by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

BOOSTS IRRIGATION SETUP

Canals, Ditches Being Built in Banjoemas, Java

Domei

POERWOKERTO, Central Java, February 7.—Large-scale irrigation improvement works in Banjoemas Province, which had been undertaken by the provincial irrigation service office, are making smooth progress and are expected to be completed within this year, it is learned.

Finishing touches are to be made on canals while small ditches are to be constructed with the voluntary labor of the inhabitants, it is reported.

Upon the completion of the project, the irrigation system will provide 4,000 hectares of ricefields with a regular water supply.

P.I. ISSUING NEW STAMPS

Will Bear Effigies of 3 Filipino Martyr Priests

Domei

MANILA, February 8.—On the occasion of the 72nd anniversary on February 17 of the death of three Filipino martyr priests Jose Burgoes, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamore, the Bureau of Communications is issuing commemorative stamps.

With the denominations of five, 12, and 17 centavos, the new stamps will bear effigies of Dr. Jose Rizal, Father Jose Burgos as well as Apolinario Mabini respectively. The sale of the stamps will begin from tomorrow.

OBITUARY NOTICE

August Ernst Fischer, aged 88, passed away at his residence, No. 70 Sagiyama, Naka-ku, Yokohama on the thirty-first ultimo. He leaves a widow and his son James. The funeral services were held at the Yokohama General Cemetery on the second instant.

OBITUARY NOTICE

V. P. AGAJAN, aged 61, died at his residence, No. 43 Sagiyama, Naka-ku, Yokohama, on the second instant of a heart and kidney disease, leaving a widow and three sons, John, Alfred and George. Burial services were held at the Yokohama General Cemetery on Saturday.

NATION'S NUNS SET TO OFFER SERVICES

Form Body to Work for Country's Cause

Responding to the formation of a Priests' Volunteer Labor Service Corps composed of over 10,000 priests, the nuns throughout the nation, totalling 3,200, have risen en masse and formed a Nun's Service Body.

Burning with the zeal to serve the country to a greater degree, 50 determined nuns representing the various prefectures gathered at the headquarters of the Soto sect of Buddhism Tuesday and decided upon the formation of the service body and immediately took positive steps toward extending their services in numerous fields of activity.

The younger members of the body are to render their services as caretakers in factories, and the more aged members are to be dispatched to the regional farming and fishing villages to promote the general welfare of the people such as caring for the children, and visiting the bereaved families.

Ichikawa Mayor Resigns

Mayor Koji Nagabayashi of Ichikawa City in Chiba Prefecture has resigned from his post, it was announced by the Home Ministry.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1944

The Kwangtung Famine

Throwing into high relief the tragic consequences of Chungking's stubborn refusal to march with the rest of the nations of Greater East Asia is a report by a Reuters correspondent in Chungking revealing that an estimated one million people have already died of starvation and disease in Chungking-controlled Kwangtung Province, with hundreds of thousands of others almost certain to die unless given immediate assistance.

The Reuters correspondent quoted George Adams, executive secretary of the so-called Kwangtung International Relief Committee,' as stating in a report to Chungking officials that eighty per cent of the population in some areas have died or staggered away in an effort to find food elsewhere. Cholera was reported to be rampant in devastated areas where people are living on the bark of trees, while the whole social and economic structure of Kwangtung was said to have "crumbled." Transport difficulties and the fact that the millions of bags of rice which formerly were imported from French Indo-China are now unavailable were said to be aggravating the famine. But the most significant statement of all was the assertion that war was the main cause of the devastation.

Chungking and the Powers now controlling its destiny may draw up ambitious plans, create "relief committees," but the fact remains that at least one million Chinese under Chungking domination in a single province alone met their deaths from starvation and disease while the authorities looked helplessly on. And it is a foregone conclusion that nothing will be done to prevent the deaths of hundreds of thousands more this year.

War is the cause, but the guilt for the grim hostilities in China today lies squarely on the shoulders of those Chungking officials who continue to fight to preserve Anglo-American interests and who blindly deny all of the brilliant ideals for the attainment of which all Greater East Asia is dedicated today. The fact that China, under the National Government at Nanking, is today a sovereign, independent nation has been ruthlessly ignored by the Chungking authorities. If there existed in Chungking a sincere desire for the welfare of the Chinese people and nation, a real desire for peace, then there would be no fighting in China today. The continuation of a tragic fratricidal warfare, the preservation of the old status quo under which China was a virtual economic and political colony of the Anglo-American Powers, the rejection of the ideals advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen—these are the things for which Chungking is fighting today, and the ones who pay are those unfortunates who must die of disease and famine.

Are Chungking's futile war aims worth the lives of a million Chinese? Is the matter of "face-saving" on the part of Chungking leaders so important as to justify the callous sacrifice of a million innocent civilians? There can be no argument; the answer is definitely, no.

If Chungking had listened to the dictates of reason; if it had chosen to renounce Anglo-American imperialism, if it had followed the path of idealism instead of illusionary opportunism, if it had cared for the real welfare of the Chinese people instead of aiding and abetting in their exploitation, then China today would have full peace and the millions in Chungking territory would have an opportunity to safeguard the bulwarks of their economic structure, to stave off economic ills, to prevent famine and disease with the willing help of the peoples of other East Asiatic nations.

The pacified areas of China under the National Government of China, despite the inevitable difficulties of wartime, are progressing and developing in cooperation with the rest of Greater East Asia. If the bloody, internecine warfare imposed upon China by the leaders at Chungking should be wiped out, China's progress would be appreciably greater, and there would be no further hindrance to the development of a great, unified nation fully able to cope with the needs of its own people. If hundreds of thousands of Chinese must die of starvation and disease in the future, just as millions have died in the past, then the responsibility lies with the Chungking leaders who have shut out the aid which all Greater East Asia is willing, eager to give, and who have clung to futile and empty Anglo-American promises while their people were dying. The famine in Kwangtung Province, past and future, is only a part of the appalling toll of misery and suffering which the Chinese people have had to pay for Chungking's misconceptions.

Anglo-U.S. Shipping Competition

With double the determination which she exerted in the first World War to retain her supremacy as the world's shipping queen, Britain is at present wrapped up in a feverish scheme to come out of the current global war with the same superiority which she enjoyed over the United States in 1918.

Emmanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of the British House of Commons, stated recently that "we entered the war with a shipping tonnage of about 20,000,000 and were likely to have a tonnage of some 9,000,000 at the end of it whereas, America, which began with a tonnage of 7,000,000, might well have a tonnage between 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 of first-class shipping when the war is over". This was not merely a bald statement of a possible fact but a confession of the deep-lying anxiety which the whole British people feel over the fate of their traditional preponderance in the field of international shipping. For, it must obviously be clear to anyone that Britain's economic system would collapse the moment her invisible trade disappeared. In the period prior to the outbreak of the present war, when Britain controlled about thirty per cent of the world's shipping tonnage, the income which her skippers brought home from all over the world was one of the most important factors which contributed toward the maintenance of favorable trade balances and in preventing the vast economic super-structure which had been built on top of her shipping industry from toppling over.

To retain this traditional domination on the commercial sea lanes of the world in the post-war period, British shipping circles have again, as in 1917, devised a shrewd scheme to best the American merchantmen. While the United States Government is again building a large fleet of shoddy, jerry-built Liberty and Victory ships as in 1917 and 1918, when it encouraged the construction of a huge number of wooden and even cement bottoms which were sent down the ways only to end up in the scrap heap after the war, Britain has been silently and unpretentiously constructing a fleet of sturdy, long-serviceable vessels. At the same time, she is conserving her present merchantmen which would be in a position to render quicker and better service than the 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of American ocean tubs—cynically called "first-class shipping" by Laborite Shinwell—which presumably would be available for service in the post-war era.

The apparent reason for this fierce shipping competition between the United States and Britain is, of course, their insatiable ambition to monopolize the trade of the world. For, as these nations know, the control of the world's shipping tonnage is a powerful economic bludgeon with which to club any nation into submission. By refusing to carry any cargo to and from a nation, they could easily starve the peoples of that country.

That apparently is the diabolical aim of our enemies—to strangulate, through their control over shipping, any nation which has run foul of them. It is this terrifying Anglo-American domination of the world by physical force that the Axis Powers are fighting now and will continue to fight on to crush for all time.

A Year Ago Today

February 10, 1943

General George Marshall, chief-of-staff of the United States army, announced his desire that the army strength of the United States should be increased to 8,200,000 men by the end of the present year before the Joint Military Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives at its camera session that lasted two hours today. Strong opposition was voiced in some quarters because if 8,200,000 men are enrolled in the army there would arise a serious difficulty in the behind-the-gun effort for the execution of the war.

* * *

The British Government attempted to make the Egyptian Government declare war against the Axis nations, but failed, as King Faruk I and leaders of the Egyptian Government opposed the British plan.

Nanking's Thought Warfare

Government's Mission Is to Foster Among Chinese Idea of Love for China and East Asia

By MICHIO KANEKUBO
(From the Sozo)

The "peace" movement of the National Government President Wang Ching-wei partakes of the nature of thought campaign in that it is designed to reconstruct the mentality of the Chinese people, and it need hardly be said that the role which it is expected to play is very important.

Four years ago, President Wang Ching-wei seceded from the anti-Japanese camp at Chungking at great personal risk and embarked on the "peace" movement in response to the Konoye statement, because he was firmly persuaded that the policy of peace with Japan was the only way to ensure existence and indepedence for China.

"It is the prerogative of a State either to declare war, or conclude peace. It is the State's business to safeguard its existence and independence. If this object can be attained by fighting, it should fight, while if it can be achieved by concluding peace, it should act accordingly." He thus wrote in a letter which he addressed to a certain influential man during his stay at Hanoi in January, 1939.

Resistance and Peace

On the other hand, the Chungking regime which stands for resistance against Japan regards resistance as the way to assure independence for China. "Resistance" and "peace" are two rival ideas with the same object of safeguarding the independent existence of China.

The thought policy of the National Government of China which is intended to establish the mental basis for general peace by defeating Chungking's idea of resistance is directed no less against the Anglo-American ideas as against the anti-Japanese ideas. It is closely linked to the work of establishing the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia.

"From regional peace to general peace" is the slogan along the lines of which the National Government has framed all its measures since its return to Nanking. The rural pacification work which the National Government is pushing energetically is designed to build model peace zones regionally, to be extended in scope gradually until peace becomes established all over the country. The success of this work will mean the success of the thought war of Nanking against Chungking.

If Chungking persists in its mistaken course of resistance against Japan, without showing any sign of awakening to the new situation in Greater East Asia, Japan, together with the National Government, will have to continue her vigorous campaign of crushing that regime as well as America and Britain. In the field of thought warfare, the Nanking Government has an important role to play, and its "peace" movement is in itself a thought war being waged against the Chungking regime.

It is as clear as day that Chungking's policy of resistance will receive a fatal blow if the National Government wins the hearts of the inhabitants of the regions within Chungking's jurisdiction by the vigorous pursuit of its "peace" campaign. Again, if the Chungking leaders realize the mistake of their policy of resistance and become converted to Nanking's point of view, general peace will surely come about.

Has Done All to Aid

The entry of the National Government into the war was the occasion for Japan's positive execution of her new China policy. Under this policy, she has retroceded her concessions to China, relinquished her extraterritorial rights, transferred an enormous amount of enemy property in China to the control of the National Government and helped that Government in the recovery of economic autonomy. In fact, Japan has done everything in her power to aid the National Government in all spheres of activity, political, economic and cultural, so that its political power may be enhanced. The recent conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance has, it may further be added, established a new epoch in the relationship of the two countries. All these measures of the Japanese Government have served to strengthen the "peace" movement of the National Government, with the result that Nanking's thought war against Chungking witnessed a new vigorous development.

It need hardly be said that Chungking's theory of resistance against Japan was rudely shaken by these fair and just measures adopted by the Japanese Government. Lin Yutang, a well-known Chinese man of letters, who recently returned from America, pointed out the inequitable attitude of America and Britain toward China, in the course of his address at the Central University in Chungking on October 24 last year. He said in effect that although unequal treaties had been abolished, the idea of discrimination remained deeply rooted in the Anglo-American mind. While they held the Chinese people in as much contempt as ever, the Chinese people were, on their part, still obsessed by the slavish idea of holding foreigners in undue regard. Equality was a thing to be gained by exertions, not a thing to be given by others, he declared.

Lin Yu-tang Criticizes

It is interesting to note that this bitter criticism of the policy of dependence on America and Britain being pursued by the Chungking regime was made by a noted writer celebrated for his anti-Japanese leanings.

In a book published recently, he makes the following remarks:—

"The sole aim of America and Britain in waging the present war is to establish their hegemony over the world. Winston Churchill refused to define the scope of the application of the Atlantic Charter, though he specifically indicated the exclusion of India from its application. Since the outbreak of the present war, the Chungking regime has been treated very badly. Franklin Roosevelt declared that as much as and as speedy aid as God grants would be extended to Chungking, but the public does not know that Churchill was meant when he referred to God. One hundred fighter planes arrived in Chungking from America but these planes were not provided with radio apparatus, so that Chungking had to order it separately. The Chungking regime had to find assembly plants also for the parts of airplanes sent through India. During the first two months of 1943, Chungking received materials valued at $1,000,000, but this represented only a 470th of the Lend-Lease materials which Britain received from America. This is one manifestation of the attitude of America and Britain who are bent on the prosecution of the war at the sacrifice of Chungking. I know for certain that Anglo-Saxons will never give China true equality. We have no desire for Westernization."

The National Government which Chungking looked upon as a puppet regime succeeded, only seven months after its entry into the war, in getting all foreign concessions except the Italian Concession in Tientsin retroceded and in concluding a Treaty of Alliance with Japan, whereby the Sino-Japanese relationship has been established on the basis of reciprocity and equality. This course of events must have caused an utter surprise to Chungking.

In its review of this book, the New York Times expressed doubts as to Lin's sanity. My comment is that Lin has regained his lost sanity, insofar as these passages in his book are concerned.

Giving Food for Thought

It is, of course, too hasty to conclude that Japan's new China policy is being hailed enthusiastically by Chungking's intellectuals, but the fact that there is developing among them a strong desire to gain a better knowledge of Japan's true intentions shows that Japan's vigorous execution of her new China policy is giving them food for serious thought. According to a certain commentator who recently arrived in Central China from Chungking, interest is rapidly growing in journalistic circles in Chungking in Japan's East Asiatic policy and especially in Greater East Asia Common Prosperity region theory. If so, it seems fair to conclude that the sound development of the National Government is producing far-reaching effects on the mentality of Chungking journalists who are desirous of the independence of their country. At any rate, it is obvious that Chungking's slogan of resistance has ceased to carry weight with the people under its jurisdiction.

If Chungking still entertains misgivings regarding Japan's China policy, in spite of the actual developments of the new Sino-Japanese relationship, it is probably due to the apprehension that the Treaty of Alliance concluded between Japan and China may prove a dead letter. Such apprehension very often marks the mentality of the weak, and it can only be dispelled by actual deed. That is to say, Chungking's misgivings can only be removed by the incontroversible fact of the healthy development of the Nanking Government, or, in other words, by the actuality of the restoration of perfect peace and order within the regions under Nanking's jurisdiction.

Stands in Way of Peace

In July last year, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, President Wang Ching-wei wrote:—"Chungking, still acting in collusion with America and Britain, stands in the way of peace and unification in China, earning on that account the opprobrium of traitor to East Asia. This is a matter for profound regret. As for the National Government, it is doing everything in its power to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion. To this end, it is exerting itself to promote solidarity among the people, to lay the foundations within the peace zones for the regeneration of China, to cooperate loyally with Japan, to preserve peace and order and to increase production."

America and Britain are eager to keep Chungking within the anti-Axis camp, and this Anglo-American mentality is reflected both in the resolution adopted at the Cairo Conference, at which Chiang Kai-shek and his wife were present, that Japan should be made to surrender unconditionally and that she should be relegated to the status of a third-rate Power and in the joint Four-Power declaration against separate peace and for the joint execution of the war, issued at the Moscow Conference in which Chungking's Ambassador in Moscow was allowed to participate toward the close of the Conference. The Moscow Conference almost synchronized with the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and China and the Cairo Conference with the convocation in Tokyo of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. It is obvious that, extremely alarmed at the peace offensive aimed at Chungking which was vigorously launched by the National Government about that time, America and Britain thought fit to adopt the above-mentioned Four Power declaration and the Cairo resolution with a view to preventing Chungking from seceding from the anti-Axis camp.

Categories Are Three

President Wang Ching-wei classified the Chungking forces into three categories—the military and other elements under Chiang Kai-shek's direct control, the miscellaneous troops with bonds less strong binding them to Chiang Kai-shek and the populace in the regions under Chungking's jurisdiction. Those belonging to the first-mentioned category persist in undiminished resistance in their blind belief in final victory on the anti-Axis side. Those falling under the second-mentioned category are likely to join the "peace" camp, once they realize the justice of Nanking's cause. As to the populace in the Chungking-ruled regions, they are said to be harboring strong antipathy against the Chungking administration for its ruthless exactions.

While it is not likely that the elements under Chiang Kai-shek's direct control will give up their present stand for resistance easily, there is a strong possibility of the other elements—the miscellaneous troops constituting two-thirds of the entire Chungking army, and the populace—coming over the peace camp without much ado, if they see for themselves the vigorous headway being made by the peace movement and the unmistakable prospects of victory for this peace cause. Many high military officers once serving under Chungking have already joined the peace camp.

The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance laid the political foundations for the unification of China, but nothing good will come of it unless Chinese people rid themselves completely of Anglo-American individualism and Communistic ideas which find a firm lodgement in their minds. President Wang Ching-wei is constantly urging his countrymen to "return to the Asiatic spirit," because he wishes to banish from the Chinese mind Anglo-American and Communistic ideas which have hitherto prevented the unification of Chinese national ideas.

Three Main Objectives

As its three main objectives in the present war situation, the National Government gives the maintenance of peace, the enhancement of the fighting spirit of the people, and the increase of production. Of these objectives, the enhancement of the fighting spirit is a prerequisite of the maintenance of peace and the increase of production. There can be neither the efficient increase of production without the augmentation of the fighting spirit of the people, and for the increase of the fighting spirit, it is essential that the Chinese people generally should return to the Asiatic spirit and become fully awakened to the ideals of the common prosperity of Greater East Asia.

The unequal treaties have already been abolished and the Greater Asia principle enunciated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is in the process of realization. If the National Government pushes on its peace movement energetically and continues its indefatigable efforts for the cultivation of sound ideas among the Chinese people, its cause will surely prevail over that of Chungking. The National Government's mission in the sphere of thought warfare is to foster among the Chinese people the idea of love for China and for East Asia.

My Last Farewell

By JOSE RIZAL
(Translated by J. Collas)

Farewell, dear Motherland, realm by the sun caressed,
Pearl of the Orient sea, our Eden lost!
Gladly I'm giving thee this life sad and distressed.
Were it brighter, fresher, and with fragrance more blest,
Still would I give it thee, for thine own good—at most!

On the fields of battle, in the frenzy of fight,
Others give thee their lives with neither doubt nor heed.
The place matters not—cypress, laurel, lily white,
Scaffold or plain, combat or the martyr's woeful plight;
'Tis all the same when home and country stand in need.

I'll die when I behold the sky with radiance flushed,
Heralding through the gloom of night the break of day
If red dye thou needest to tinge thy dawn still hushed,
Pour out my blood at will, let life itself be crushed,
And with its crimson gild the rising ray.

My dreams when yet a boy—my thoughts were then of thee—
My dreams when in the prime of youth—love flitting by—
Were to see thee one day, Gem of the Eastern sea.
Thine eyes undimmed by tears, thy lovely forehead high,
From frown and furrows and from blush entirely free.

Dream of my life, my living, all burning desire,
All hail! bids thee the soul that soon shall wing its flight.
All hail! how rich 'tis to fall that thou mayst aspire,
To die to give thee life, 'neath thy sky to expire,
And in thy wondrous land to sleep the endless night.

If o'er my grave some day thou shouldst see grow
Mid the luxuriant grass a simple, humble flower,
Press it to thy lips and kill my soul so.
That I may feel on my brow the cold tomb below,
Of thy tenderness, the scent; the warmth, of thy breath's power.

Let the moon gaze on me with beams soft and serene;
Let the dawn break through with its radiant, fleeting rays;
Let the wind wail o'er me in tones mournful and keen;
And if upon my cross a bird perched should be seen,
Let it warble its song of peace from its quiet place.
Let the sun ablaze the raindrops to vapor turn
And skyward bear them pure with my protest;
Let some friendly heart o'er my untimely end mourn,
And when at eve a prayer to heav'n for me is borne
Pray, too, O my Country, that I in God may rest!

Pray for those who in utter wretchedness have died,
For all those who have suffered pains untold,
For our poor mothers who their sorrows out have cried,
For orphans, widows, men who on the rack are tried,
And for thyself that redemption thou mayst behold.
And when night's sable mantle wraps the graveyard round,

And only the dead to keep vigil there are free,
Break not the silence nor the mystery profound;
Perchance thou mayst hear a zither or psal'try sound;
'Tis I, dear Motherland, singing my song to thee!

And when my grave, by all to oblivion resigned,
Has neither cross nor stone to mark its site,
Let it be ploughed by man and scattered by the wind,
And ere to nothingness my ashes are consigned,
As dust upon thy carpet let them all alight!

Then 'twill not matter thou forgettest me!
Through thy clear space and o'er thy vales I'll sweep!
A vibrant, limpid note to thine ear I will be;
Fragrance, light, color, song, lament, and plea,
Ever repeating the faith that with thee I keep!

My country idolized that my heart with anguish crowned,
Beloved Philippines, list to my last farewell!
I leave thee all, all those to whom by love I'm bound;
I go where slaves, hangmen, tyrants are never found,
Where faith kills not, where God doth reign and dwell.

Farewell, parents, brothers, parts of me wrenched away!
Friends of my childhood in the dear home dispossessed!
Give thanks that I rest from the tiresome day!
Farewell, sweet stranger, friend, who shed joy on my way!
Farewell to you, my loved ones; to die is to rest!

(From the Philippine Review)

RIZAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Special to the Nippon Times

Did you know that Dr. Jose Rizal, the greatest Filipino patriot, more than five decades ago, after his visit to this country caricatured the idea that things Occidental are reversed in the Orient by sketching the face of a Westerner and converting it into an old-time Japanese countenance by reversing its lines? Well, it may be a great surprise to you, but historical records prove this fact.

Furthermore, the annals of his life relate that during his brief stay in Japan Dr. Rizal went deeply into the Japanese life and conditions of various classes with characteristic ardor and enthusiasm. He acquired a perfect command of the language and with his close resemblance to the Japanese made it hard for some Japanese to believe he was not one of them.

He not only had a complete grasp of the spirit of the Japanese language, but also assimilated the spirit of the Japanese artists in such a way that he came to possess much dexterity in expressing himself in their style. His mastery along this line was such that his sketches of Japanese landscapes, birds and people had the same characteristic charm as the works of the native brush.

Dr. Rizal must have felt the grandeur, beauty and enchantment that is Japan, when the ship carrying him passed into the peaceful waters of Japan's Inland Sea. His poetic soul must have responded to the fairy-like beauty of the smooth waters, to the ever-changing landscape and to the picturesque isles.

I am sure that Japan must have impressed him deeply and must have awakened in him nostalgic thoughts of the Philippines he had just left. In Japan he found peace, harmony, order, progress, and swift modern enterprises striding along with the beauty of ancient Japanese culture. He found in this country not a single discordant note in the whole fabric of national consciousness.

In this beautiful and great country he passed one of the happiest times in his travels. It could not have been otherwise. The poetry and music, the Hiroshige prints, the sculpture and architecture of Japan, her people and her characteristic ways, her high type of morality and chivalrous traditions must have touched his imagination and quickened his pulse. Everything in this country must have appealed to his intellect and his sensibilities.

He saw with his own eyes how Japan was then successfully adopting a civilization alien to its own and at the same time preserving all its native culture and traditions.

The great Filipino patriot must have thought to himself that his dear Philippines might have been the same, and Dr. Rizal must have paused in painful remembrance of the unjust conditions existing then in his native land. Yes, the sharp contrast between the situation in Japan and in the Philippines then must have moved him deeply and he must have felt sorrowfully the sting of Western oppression. He found in Japan a happy and free people, while in his dear Philippines one could not even call his soul his own.

Mariano Ponce was to live in Japan as exile. Marcelo H. del Pilar, Juan Luna and Graciano Lopez-Jaena were to pass through this country and feel the same way, but probably not as deeply as did Rizal.

In Kobe he was hospitably entertained by the Spanish Consulate. And a similar courtesy was extended to him in the Spanish Minister's home in Tokyo. He was even offered by the latter the position of interpreter in this country, but the offer was politely declined.

The beauty, the color and the industry of this nation must have

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